COUNTRY	USSR	<i>t</i> - •		DATE DISTR. 3.7 May 1954
SUBJECT	Town Description	of Pomoryany/Local	Conditions	NO. OF PAGES 2
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- 1. The town of Pomoryany is situated in a small valley; it had a population of about five thousand in 1944. Of this total there were about 24 hundred of Ukrainian ethnic origin, eight hundred of Polish ethnic origin, and about two thousand Jewish.
- 2. There is one main highway running north and south which goes through the center of the town from Berezhany through Pomoryany to Zloczew. It is stone and dirt surfaced and two lanes wide. Another main road runs west from Pomoryany to Dunayuv sig/a: distance of ll kilomaters. This road is also stone and dirt surfaced and two lanes wide. Another main road goes a short distance east to Kalne. The distance from Pomoryany east to Zborov is 19 kilometers. A secondary road goes north-northwest to Koropets. It is a single lane, dirt surfaced road and very narrow. If two horse drawn wagons approach each other, one wagon has to move over to one side to let the other go by.
- 3. The only means of transportation in town are horses, mules and bicycles. To reach a railroad, it was necessary to go either to Zapwanica station or to the rail line passing 2-3 kilometers south of Dunayuv. Zapwanica station is 17 kilometers north of Pomoryany, at the junction of the Zoloczew-Shorc; highway and the main road running north from Pomoryany.
- 4. The line running through Zapundlea station is double track and runs southeastnorthwest. The line near Dunayuv is single track.
- 5. Wheat, oats and hay are the chief products grown in this area. The town does not have any industries except a flour mill which employs three to four persons. It is situated in the western part of the town, on the outskirts, on the road going to Dunayuv and on the Elota Lipa River.
- 6. There were quite a number of bootmakers and tailors in town. They bought the skins from the farmers, made the garments or boots, and sent them to Zloczew to be sold on the markets.

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- 7. In the center of Pomoryany the town hall Ratysha was situated. It was a one story brick building. There was a garden of 200 sq meters surrounding this building. The town hall consisted of the mayor's office, post office, telephone station, and a police station. Until 1939 the town had a five man police force. The mayor, John Kostulovsky ran away from the town in 1939 before the Soviet occupation.
- 8. George Potocki who was once the Polish Ambassador to the US had his office in the town hall. He possessed quite a lot of land, but being the pullities he hardly ever visited the town and had a manager running his estates and the small settlements that were on his land.
- 9. There was an elementary school in town. It was a two story brick building. It had nine classrooms, eight to nine teachers, seven grades, and an enrollment of five hundred students. Under the Polish regime, the director was Ferdinand Sidorowycz, age about fifty of Polish descent. During the Soviet occupation in 1939-41 the school was closed. Under the German occupation the school was reopened and the director became Sviatoslav Biliak of Ukrainian ethnic origin but he, too, fled the Ukraine before the Soviets returned, and died in the US.

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- The town had three churches: one, the Greek Catholic church

 was located on the northern outskirts section of the town on the road

 leading to Zoloczew; another, a Roman Catholic church was on the eastern out25X1

 skirts of town on the road to Zborow; and a third, a Jewish Synagogue, was in the center of the town.
- 11. The average home in the town has from three to four rooms and is of wood construction. A few of the homes in the center of the town are of brick construction and most of the homes are one story. All homes are heated by wood and water wells are located outside of the homes.
- 12. All the homes have WC's outside with the exception of the town hall. Homes are lit by kerosene lamps. The town did not have any electricity until the German occupation. Electricity was supplied by the flour mill as they had their own small power plant.
- 13. Garbage was disposed of in the firlds or by some of the farmers who came into town, collected the garbage, and used it as fertilizer on their farms. A few homes in Pomoryany possessed battery type radios.
- 14. About one half kilometer west of Pomoryany the area is heavily wooded. Trees are mostly oak and birch and the heights of the trees varied. East of the town the woodland area was thinning out.
- 15. There was very little fishing done in the Zlota Lipa River. Whatever fishing was done was with nets. The river near the town is very narrow and possible to jump across. In some places it is 3-4 meters wide and waist deep.
- 16. The town did not have any hospitals. It had two doctors, one drugstore [apteka] and one dentist.
- 17. There were two wooden bridges crossing the Zlota Lipa River. Both were 3-4meters long and wide enough for two cars. One bridge is on the road leading to
 Dunayuv and the other is on the road to Berezhany.
- 18. The town had one Ukrainian and one Polish hall. The Ukrainian hall was in the center of town, a one story brick building with an attendance capacity of about three hundred. The Polish hall had a smaller capacity, about 150. These halls were used for meetings and presentation of stage plays.
- 19. Every few days a bus came into Pomoryany from the direction of Lvov and people rode the bus when going to Zoloczew or to the Zapvanica railroad station.

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